

LABOR CLARION

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No. 9

A.F.L. Executive Board Announces Position on Unification of Labor

Members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, after conferring in Washington for two days last week, issued a statement emphasizing their desire for unity in the labor movement, but clearly indicating that the rights of affiliated national and international unions must be safeguarded.

The council also urged Congress to take prompt action on the A.F.L.'s proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Members of the Senate Committee on Labor and Education have been holding up hearings on the theory that they did not wish to interfere with negotiations between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. The A.F.L. council assures Congress that action on the amendments will have no such effect, but, on the contrary, will have a tendency to clarify the situation.

Will Render Every Possible Aid

The executive council's statement, in part, follows:

"The executive council would want the President of the United States to know that it is in complete sympathy with his appeal and is ready and prepared to render every service possible toward the attainment of that objective consistent with the organic structure and form of the American Federation of Labor.

"It would also have organized labor understand that it recognizes the imperative necessity for unity in our labor movement, as well as for order in our industrial life.

"Further, it would have both management and labor know that it is prepared to go to any reasonable length to accomplish that purpose.

Must Respect Rights of Affiliates

"At the same time, it is clear that the executive council cannot go beyond the powers and authority delegated to it, or disregard or trespass upon the rights, privileges and prerogatives of affiliated national and international unions.

"Consistent with the foregoing, it authorized the conference committee to proceed as heretofore, and continue in its endeavor, and to do all in its power to effect a possible adjustment and reunite organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

Regret Attitude of Lewis

"In so doing, we express regret that during current negotiations the chief executive of the C.I.O. has found occasion, not only to criticize officials of the American Federation of Labor and members of the executive council, but to indicate a procedure and manifest a determination which may make more difficult an adjustment of pending differences upon a mutually satisfactory basis.

"We hold that bitterness, prejudice, name-calling, etc., cannot contribute anything to a fair and equitable adjustment of differences that divide the ranks of labor.

Won't Indulge in Practice

"It is our purpose not to engage in such a procedure or practice, and we would appeal to our affiliates to be guided accordingly.

"At the same time, we hold that current negotiations ought not and must not retard our efforts, and that of our affiliates, in organizing the unor-

ganized and in resisting any and all efforts to harm, weaken or destroy our organizations."

Labor Relations Act

The council concluded with the appeal to Congress to act on the amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

Immediately following adjournment of the executive council President Green, at a press conference, explained to newspaper men that while the A.F.L. itself had no power to alter the jurisdiction of affiliated national and international unions, those unions can through negotiations with C.I.O. unions in the same fields make adjustments satisfactory to both sides.

Historic Character Dies

Final rites for Carl Dondero, 96, 5930 Genoa street, Oakland, San Francisco publisher and printer of the first edition of the "Chronicle" nearly seventy-five years ago, were held on Tuesday last in the Little Chapel of the Flowers, Berkeley. He died on Sunday last.

Born on a farm near Genoa, Italy, he came to the United States as a small boy and arrived in San Francisco in 1857. He started his printing office at Montgomery and Clay streets in 1862. He founded the Italian newspaper, "Voce del Popolo," and wrote a book on Italian pioneers in the United States.

Surviving him are his widow, Norma, and eight children.

Noted Laborite Passes

James Brown, Labor member of the British Parliament for South Ayrshire, died March 21, at the age of 76.

Under the first Labor government, in 1924, he was made the king's high commissioner to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. He was then living in a three-room cottage renting at one pound per month, and was transferred to live in Holyrood Palace, in Edinburgh, and draw 3000 pounds a year. In the second Labor administration he was given the same place. His wife said, on this return:

"Earls and duchesses at Holyrood are just like ourselves, and we will get on fine with them." They did.

James Brown began his working career as a pit boy at 12 years, for a wage of 12 shillings a week.

Employers Ask Damages For Picketing of Ship

The Waterfront Employers' Association has asked \$37,362 damages from the Port of Astoria and a group of Chinese in the Federal District Court at Portland, Ore., as the result of a recent scrap iron blockade which tied up the Japanese freighter Norway Maru at Astoria.

The vessel was unable to load junk metal, supposedly destined for Japanese munitions plants, when longshoremen refused to pass Chinese picket lines. The tie-up continued from February 24 until March 3.

The employers alleged the port connived with the Chinese and the longshoremen and provided buildings and docks for the pickets.

Big Publishing Firm Signs for Closed Shop With Printers' Union

In the March issue of the "Typographical Journal," the official publication of the International Typographical Union, C. M. Baker, president of the I.T.U., gives an interesting account of the negotiation of a closed shop agreement with the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield, Mass., through which forty magazines were added to the list of union-made publications.

The text of Baker's article follows:

"It can be done!

"In 1921 a large publishing plant in New England went non-union. At the time an injunction against the union was obtained.

Dual Union Appears

"Throughout the months of 1937 and 1938, when the wave of organizational psychology was at its height, we were told that it was impossible to organize this plant. Finally a dual organization issued a charter to a union covering all the production workers in the plant, including compositors.

"But—it has been done!

"On December 29 Representative Whittle secured a closed shop, approved contract with that particular firm—the Phelps Publishing Company of Springfield. At a special meeting of Springfield Typographical Union on Thursday evening, December 30, thirty-four closed shop jobs were added to the jurisdiction of the union. All composing room employees, including foremen and proof-readers, became members of Springfield Union—and each paid his registration fee.

"This plant, which is capable of printing any size job, regularly produces some forty magazines of national circulation.

Forty Magazines Affected

"Other departments were organized later and the dual 'union' will cease to exist—forty magazines of national circulation added to the list of publications that may be purchased with the knowledge that your money is spent for a union product!"

The "dual union" referred to by Baker is evidently "Local Industrial Union No. 368," chartered by John L. Lewis's C.I.O. and issued to the printers, including pressmen, photo-engravers and stereotypers employed by the Phelps Publishing Company.

NO SOCIAL SECURITY EXPANSION

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives announced last week that it would oppose legislation at this session of Congress extending the provisions of the Social Security Act to include farm and domestic workers and employees of religious, charitable and non-profit institutions.

MANY MOTOR BILLS

A total of 305 bills affecting motorists in one way or another are pending in the Legislature, according to the California State Automobile Association. Of the total 185 apply to motor vehicles and their operation and 120 pertain to streets and highways.

La Follette Committee Recommends Forbidding Industrial Munitions

The Civil Liberties Committee of the United States Senate, which means Senators LaFollette of Wisconsin and Thomas of Utah, has made its report on "industrial munitions," meaning the various appliances, from gas bombs to machine guns, with which corporations keep what they call law and order.

Like other reports of that committee, this one has a world of detail. It has a list of eighty corporations each of which bought more than \$1000 worth of tear or sickening gas, to the tune of \$490,598; and of 115 comparative pikers each of which spent from \$300 to \$1000, and gave up only a paltry \$57,532. It gives inventories of the weapons in the arsenals of the Republic and Youngstown Steel companies.

Republic Heaviest Buyer

The Republic Steel was the heaviest investor in gas—\$79,712.42. United States Steel was second, with \$62,028.12. After these tagged Bethlehem, and Youngstown, and Goodyear Rubber, and General Motors, and Goodrich Rubber, and Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and so on. But though steel was the heaviest buyer, and Pennsylvania and Ohio the heaviest buying states, nineteen persons,

including women and children, were gassed in Crawford County courthouse in Iowa, and here is one person's testimony:

"Someone took me in a car to the hospital and they treated the children's eyes. Their eyes were inflamed for about three weeks and they are not normal yet (forty-three days after). The baby was real sick for two nights. I never thought he could live the first night. He choked and couldn't breathe."

Fourteen Sent to Hospital

The Republic, however, was probably the most enthusiastic of gassers and sluggers. At the Berger plant of the Republic, in Canton, Ohio, fourteen strikers and bystanders went to the hospital; the gallant heroes under Tom Girdler hurled gas bombs through the windows of a restaurant where the proprietor was trying to save some children, and one of the lieutenants, asked how he was armed, said:

Mr. Moore—I had a steel pipe, gas gun, revolver and some gas bombs.

Senator La Follette—What did Chief Williams say (when one particular clubbing and gassing was through)?

Mr. Moore—Good job.

"Hell of a Strike" Desired

The report quotes the letters of some gas and munitions vendors:

"Wish a hell of a strike would get under way. . . . I hope this strike develops and matures and that it will be a damn bad one; we need the money. . . . We are surrounded by strikes, but they are all too peaceful to suit me."

The report strongly recommends that Congress pass a law forbidding anybody but a public officer to possess machine guns or gas. It says:

"The possession and use of industrial munitions by employers is the logical end of a labor relations policy based on non-recognition of unions—in opposition to the spirit of national laws.

For Extension of Law

" . . . Congress (passed an act) to keep machine guns and sawed-off shotguns out of the hands of law-breakers. The committee feels that the principle embraced by Congress in the National Firearms Act . . . could properly be extended into the field of industrial munitions."

UNEMPLOYMENT MERIT RATINGS

The California Unemployment Reserves Commission has received a formal demand for issuance of statements to 50,000 employers regarding the condition of their unemployment insurance accounts, it was announced in Sacramento this week. The demand was made by representatives of the California State Chamber of Commerce, who charged that provisions of the Unemployment Reserves Act with respect to merit rating statements are not being complied with. The commission informed Chamber representatives it is unable to comply with the demand at the present time.

Government Employees Not Exempt From Taxes

Decisions handed down by the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday brushed aside legal precedents which had stood for more than a century and cleared the way for reciprocal taxation of federal and state government salaries.

The decisions, rendered by Justices Harlan F. Stone and Hugo L. Black, apparently brought about 900,000 federal employees within the scope of state income taxation and subjected an equal number of employees of state and local governments to federal levies.

The court's action, a reversal of its earlier stand on the question of reciprocal taxation, was approved by six jurists. It was condemned by Justices Pierce Butler and James C. MacReynolds. Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes concurred orally with the majority.

In effect, the tribunal abandoned its doctrine that the salaries of government workers are part of the instrumentalities of government, and that state instrumentalities may not be taxed by the federal government, and vice versa.

This opens the way to reciprocal taxation but, because of almost certain legal contests, years may elapse before it is an accomplished fact. The court stated specifically that it was not ruling on whether Congress has the right to prohibit the states from imposing such levies, and this may be the basis of future test cases which will bring the issue back to the high court.

Not Applicable to 1938 Tax

State and local government employees appear safe from federal income tax claims on their 1938 income, but the tax status of federal employees is at the mercy of state legislatures as a result of the Supreme Court's decisions.

Just before the March 15 deadline for filing 1938 federal returns an official Treasury statement informed state and local employees that they need not file returns on 1938 income. The statement was made in view of the Treasury's expectation that Congress and the court would remove all doubt about the question in the future.

In the case of thirty-three states having income tax laws, experts said the state legislatures probably would have to act to prevent retroactive taxation of federal workers.

The Treasury's statement to state and local employees was based in part on the expectation that Congress would enact a law recommended by President Roosevelt forbidding retroactive federal taxation of state and government employees who were considered exempt before the Supreme Court ruled last year that employees of the New York Port Authority had to pay federal income taxes.

A.F.L. Asks Senate to Appropriate Funds for West Coast Inquiry

The American Federation of Labor executive council, meeting in special session in Washington to consider peace negotiations with the C.I.O., urged the Senate to appropriate additional funds for an investigation of Pacific Coast conditions by the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

President William Green said that the resolution was adopted unanimously on motion of Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Green said the A.F.L. wanted the committee to complete its preliminary study of the Associated Farmers' organizations in California, Oregon and Washington, which supported proposed referendum laws to regulate labor unions. These bills were defeated in California and Washington but adopted in Oregon.

He said the council also wanted the committee to study violations of civil liberties.



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Agreement to Negotiate Ends Waterfront Tie-Up

Ships of the Matson Navigation Company which have been tied up at the San Francisco docks as the result of a strike of maritime workers and the maintenance of a picket line which longshoremen refused to pass were released on Wednesday last when the men resumed work under an agreement negotiated by Dr. Louis Bloch, representative of the Maritime Labor Board, who flew here from Washington early this week.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards, the Radio Telegraphists and the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers approved Dr. Bloch's proposal. They were the only unions required to vote to end the tie-up, it was announced.

Conferences to Be Resumed

Under the proposal the unions returned to work Wednesday and resumed conferences with the ship operators over disputes, chiefly concerning quarters for crews.

Participating in the conferences in the future, Dr. Bloch said, will be himself or another representative of the Maritime Board.

The union had charged the company with "stalling" in earlier negotiations.

The cause of the controversy was the alleged unsanitary quarters of the crew.

The company claimed its crew quarters met requirements of the commission.

Dr. Bloch said that he would make an inspection of the company's ships immediately, in addition to arranging participation in the future meetings.

Hugh Gallagher, operations manager for the Matson Company, announced the proposal was satisfactory to the company.

Picketing by "chain" crews had continued at the piers, in spite of a court order, with men on the line being relieved of duty as fast as they were served with the court order and new men taking their places.

Shortly before the unions met to act on the peace plan, Superior Judge Franklin A. Griffin issued an order for four unions and fifty-eight men to show cause why they should not be held guilty of contempt.

The hearing was set for April 3, the same date as a hearing on a permanent anti-picketing injunction.

Bridges Named in Court Order

The contempt order was granted on affidavits by Gregory Harrison, attorney for the shipowners' association, naming as defendants the Cooks and Stewards, Telegraphists, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, with the Maritime Federation, and twenty-eight named and thirty unnamed individuals.

Among those named were Harry Bridges, R. A.

Pyle, Randolph Meriwether, E. F. Burke, Z. R. Brown and Bruce Hannon.

Harrison's affidavit alleged attempts at union offices to serve the court's anti-picketing order were "met with force and resistance on the part of groups and individuals wearing the arm band of the Maritime Federation." He said servers were refused access to union offices.

Copies of the order, he said, were served on 200 pickets who were displaced by others, "thus disclosing full knowledge of the restraining order and a premeditated scheme to continue the picket line" despite the order.

Sweeping Prohibitions

The order, described by union spokesmen as one of the most sweeping issued, not only prohibited the unions from picketing, but from striking or taking other action to interfere with operations of the company.

The order was issued on the charge of the association that the unions violated existing contracts.

In Favor of Dog-Racing

The following statement was issued on Wednesday last by E. Waddell, secretary of the Federation of Building Service Crafts:

"The Federation of Building Service Crafts, representing ten San Francisco unions, including janitors, window cleaners, operating engineers, plumbers, painters and paper hangers, building janitors, theatrical janitors, hotel employees, etc., representing over 27,000 employees, voted today in regular meeting to urge upon the California Legislature the legalization of dog racing and dog breeding in California.

"An investigation by the Federation discloses that over 2000 families are dependent upon the dog racing and breeding industry in California, and the closing of the dog tracks will mean that hundreds of union members will be thrown out of employment. The general situation concerning employment being what it is, this will mean additional hundreds of workers thrown on relief.

"The Federation appointed special committees to call upon the legislators representing San Francisco and the Bay area to urge them to indorse the legalization of dog racing and asking that they use all of their efforts to secure passage of the bill now before the Assembly seeking to legalize dog racing.

"The Federation takes the position that the state has recognized horse racing as legitimate and that any contrary action so far as dog racing is concerned is discriminatory and will work hardship on hundreds of our members."

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL
OF SAN FRANCISCO

C.I.O. Haled Into Court By A.F.L. Longshoremen

Suit was commenced in the local courts this week by thirty-eight San Francisco longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, asking the right to work on the waterfront which, they contend, has been denied them by the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union (C.I.O.), its officers and members of the labor relations committee dealing with employers.

The employers were made joint parties to the action because of membership on the labor relations committee.

Temporary Order Issued

Presiding Superior Judge Griffin granted a temporary order calling upon the defendants to show cause to Superior Judge Fitzpatrick on April 7 why they should not let these men work.

Among the appellants is W. J. Lewis, who was a district president of the International Longshoremen's Association prior to formation of I.L.W.U. and the substitution of the latter union in contracts formerly held in the name of the I.L.A.

Lewis and others contended, through Attorney P. H. McCarthy, Jr., the arbitration award of 1934 provided for dispatching of registered longshoremen "without favoritism or discrimination," that preference was given the I.L.A. in the amended 1937 agreement; that I.L.W.U. took over in July, 1938, and since then the I.L.W.U. has refused to let them work.

Germain Bulcke Quoted

Attached to the complaint was an affidavit by Edward Achstetter declaring he has been unable to get work since January, 1938, and that at that time Germain Bulcke, head of the I.L.W.U. local, told him he was "through on the waterfront." An effort to correct the situation, Achstetter alleged, through his uncle, Louis Doyle, then a gang boss, caused Doyle to lose his job.

Defendants include Harry Bridges, as district president; Bulcke; Henry Schmidt, as a member of the labor relations committee; others, present and former members of the committee, the several Waterfront Employers' Associations on the Pacific Coast, and various shipping, stevedoring, lumbering, storing and terminal companies.

The annual cost of medical care for all the people in the United States is estimated at \$3,477,000,000 and the wage loss at \$1,000,000,000.

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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1939

Instances of Labor Board's Bias

The wholly unwarranted prejudice of the National Labor Relations Board against the American Federation of Labor is strikingly revealed in some of the board's decisions which clearly show a congenital tendency to attach the odium of company unions to A.F.L. affiliates and to use this preposterous predilection as the basis for tortured interpretations of the National Labor Relations Act—interpretations designed not to promote collective bargaining, which is the policy underlying the act, but to discriminate against the principles of trade unionism that are an integral part of the American Federation of Labor.

These tortured interpretations have frequently mechanized the Labor Board's decisions invalidating agreements with employers legally negotiated by unions affiliated with the A.F.L.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1938 convention of the Federation presented terse but indubitable evidence of this sort of maladministration by the National Labor Relations Board in connection with the board's decision in the case involving the Consolidated Edison Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, an A.F.L. affiliate. The council's report, which the convention adopted as its own declaration, said:

"By virtue of its decisions the board has, by implication at least, placed American Federation of Labor unions in the category of company unions and has caused to be visited upon American Federation of Labor unions the same punishment as has been visited upon company unions.

"In the Consolidated Edison Company case, involving the C.I.O. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the I.B.E.W. had secured a contract recognizing it as the bargaining agency for its own members. The board set aside the contract and used language which fails to conceal the finding that it looks upon the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as a company union. The case was appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of New York. The court held that there was no justifiable reason for invalidating this contract and authorized the company and the I.B.E.W. to immediately enter into new contracts upon the same terms and conditions as those which were invalidated by the board."

This indictment of the illegal action of the Labor Board was presented to the A.F.L. convention on October 3, 1938. On December 5, 1938, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes, that the Labor Board "was without authority" to issue its order invalidating the agreement between the Elec-

trical Workers' Brotherhood and the Consolidated Edison Company.

It is to prevent such monstrous perversions of authority as the Labor Board exhibited in the Consolidated Edison Company case that the American Federation of Labor is sponsoring the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act contained in the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and in the bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Barden of North Carolina.

Are Courts Unscientific?

A survey of judicial practices made public by Attorney General Murphy, covering 270 federal, state, municipal and county court judges, made some very startling statements which, if true, should cause concern not only to bench and bar but to every citizen of the United States.

For instance, the statement is made that "politics and personal bias, instead of scientific jurisprudence, often dominate the decisions of many of the nation's criminal court judges, both federal and state."

"The fact should be recognized by more judges as well as by the public at large," the report said, "that on the whole a very unscientific job of determining what treatment should be imposed upon those convicted of crime is being done by most judges."

"One of the most striking impressions gained from this study is that criminal court judges need much more specialized training in those sciences that are making significant contributions to the study of human behavior if they are to exercise a dominant power in determining what treatment shall be given to persons convicted of crime."

With regard to political influences bearing on the bench, the survey said that of the 270 judges 207 had held political office prior to their judgeships, most of them having been prosecutors.

Investigators, it was said, gained "the impression that many of the judges are very conscious of the political features of the tenure of their office."

"Some of them," the report continued, "related that a frequent use of probation by them, even though every case was a deserving one, would jeopardize their positions at the next election."

"According to others, criminological theory and administrative practice very often do not mix well, because criminological theory ignores administrative expediency, and those charged with the administration of criminal justice simply cannot ignore the many problems of expediency faced by police, prosecutors, prison officials, parole board members, and all the others charged with the task of administering the criminal law."

The Accord With Brazil

The State Department has signed an agreement with Brazil looking toward a sizable increase in American trade with that country. Under the terms of the agreement credits will be arranged with American exporters to facilitate sales to Brazil. The United States will also use part of the gold reserve to set up a stabilization fund for Brazilian currency. Brazil in turn is to treat the United States on a basis of exchange equality and has also promised to resume payments on foreign debts held by American investors. The agreement will be welcomed in this hemisphere as a demonstration of United States action under the "good neighbor" policy. The one question which will be heard most frequently concerns the payment by Brazil of American bondholders. There will probably be discontent in Washington because it appears to some that the United States government is making the credits available for what in reality will be payment of defaulted Brazilian debts held by private citizens in this country. This in turn raises the question of whether we are going to repeat the era of lending in Latin America which came to grief in the later 1920s.

Senate Statement on War Referendum

In connection with the introduction in the United States Senate of the war referendum amendment by twelve senators, the following statement was made for the group by Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin.

"The proposal for a national war referendum is so vital to democracy that there must be a clear understanding of what it will and will not do.

"The referendum will keep us from waging an aggressive war on foreign soil without consulting the people first. But it will not delay or prevent the defense of the United States, its possessions, or any part of North or South America. In case a foreign power were to invade, or even threaten to invade, any country in this Western Hemisphere, we could rise up in swift defense without the delay of a nation-wide vote. The referendum measure is therefore perfectly consistent with the Monroe doctrine.

"The referendum would be invoked only in case of a war on foreign soil. It would not even prevent our participation in such a war. It would merely guarantee that we send our forces abroad only if and when the people have expressed their approval at the ballot box. . . .

"The proposed constitutional amendment is a final check against secret diplomacy that may decoy us into a foreign war against our will. Americans have not forgotten the steps that made a declaration of war inevitable in 1917. . . .

"The referendum principle assumes that the people, in the end, are best able to decide whether or not they want to fight in Europe or Asia and for what goals. Those who have to do the fighting, make the supreme sacrifice, and in the end pay the staggering cost of war, are entitled to make the vital decision for peace or war."

Branded as "Labor Haters"

Up and down the West Coast the misnamed "Associated Farmers" has been used by labor-hating employers as a false front to fight unionism and put over anti-union legislation.

This week, says "Labor," the National Labor Relations Board officially branded the "Associated Farmers" as an organization hostile to labor. Its verdict was given in connection with an order directing the Ross Packing Company of Selah, Wash., to stop fighting unionization of its employees and reinstate fired workers.

Some months ago a board examiner investigated and exposed purported tie-ups between the "Associated Farmers" and officials of the Ross firm. It pointed out the president and secretary-treasurer had held membership in the "farmers'" group.

President C. C. Ross attended a meeting at which formation of a "pick-handle brigade" was urged to drive union organizers from the city, the board said. Such a brigade later chased unionists from Selah by strong-arm tactics.

Totalitarian radio propaganda in South America isn't getting anywhere, Philip L. Barbour of the National Broadcasting Company's international division thinks. He recently said that Americans are unduly alarmed over German and Italian propaganda among our southern neighbors. The Italian fascists have abandoned their short-wave broadcasts to Latin America, not because of opposition but because of the bored indifference with which they were received, he reported. He added that the nazis were continuing their effort but that the blatant character of the programs often antagonizes listeners.

Four men were appointed to the United States Supreme Court when younger than William O. Douglas is today. James Iredell was 38 when commissioned, William Johnson was 33, Bushrod Washington and Thomas Todd were 32. But Todd, the most recent of the four, was named in 1807.

Strife in Labor Movement Analyzed by Observant Worker

BY AN A. F. L. UNION WORKER

EVERY sincere member of the union labor movement will always applaud efforts to bring about peace in its ranks. This applies not only to the present rift, but also to numerous occurrences that have ever been present, arising from sincere differences of opinion, personal ambitions or unstable mental processes. Due to the highly publicized existing disagreement, many persons apparently have been led to believe that this is the first division which has occurred in the ranks of labor. Far from it.

Whether for better or worse, it has become a prevalent policy for some unions to immediately rush into print with their internal affairs and to invite the general public and their fellow unionists into what should be, and formerly was, considered a "private fight," and in which the interference or advice of outsiders was highly resented. General result has been the accumulation of a horde of so-called expert counsellors, publicity agents and other outside influences, many of whom have been strictly mercenary, some vicious or self-seeking, and some of the "lunatic fringe."

We have seen newly acquired members and many of the recently organized unions almost immediately proceed to violent denunciation not only of union methods but questioning the honesty and integrity of officials who have given a lifetime of effort to the movement (and, incidentally, at a much smaller remuneration than that now enjoyed by more recently recruited officials).

PIONEERS IN LABOR MOVEMENT

These older officials, and those who believe with them, belong to the sturdy school which more than three-quarters of a century ago proclaimed their right to organize, proceeded to do so, and prospered, long before the Wagner Act was ever thought of. They needed no coddling, knew they had to pay in one form or another for what they received, and didn't need the backing of a paternalistic government to assert their rights. They are presented in contrast to some of the recruits heretofore lacking the individual "intestinal fortitude" to go out "on their own," but who are now assuming to lead the labor movement, tell exactly what it is all about, vilify and denounce officials of years of standing and accomplishment, scatter their grievances and strategy(?) to the four winds, "yes" every crack-pot proposal (however ancient its vintage), and proceed to immediately denounce as "reactionary" and "fakir" those who have the temerity to disagree with them. They are often encouraged, sometimes led, by "columnists" and "journalists." They are willing to sanction strikes and boycotts, however hopeless, and to urge workers to leave their employment, full well knowing that the union has a depleted or perhaps a never-having-existed treasury and that an immediate call for funds from the better managed and more experienced organizations is to be the first "strategic" move.

OLD WAYS NOT NECESSARILY BEST

All of the above is not by any means to declare that the "old ways" are necessarily the best, or that remedies are not needed in certain instances—a subject not of immediate concern for the purposes of this article.

Since the passage of the Wagner Act unions have followed the trend of industry and have gone into "mass production" under entirely different circumstances and conditions from those prevalent in industry itself. It can't be done successfully except from the numerical standpoint and, like new machinery, will require a long period of "shake-down" and adjustment. To say that the giving of union cards to a totally new, undisciplined and heterogeneous collection of individuals immediately transforms them into oracles of wisdom on the subject of trade unionism is pure comedy.

It is no secret that some of the newly acquired organizations, in both camps of the movement, have as their first move rushed to an outside agency to have formulated their grievances and wage scales for presentation to employers. None will deny they are within their rights if they desire to have their affairs thus handled. But the point is whether they are in a position to criticize, advise or counsel as to the conduct of the general movement and the reliability of its heretofore trusted officials.

INEXPERIENCED AND UNDISCIPLINED

And observation, together with some length of membership and activity in the labor movement, leads some to believe that the now widely-heralded "demand for peace from the rank and file" has sprung from the inexperienced and undisciplined recruits above referred to, added to which are many in the older ranks of unionism against which it has always had to contend whose opinions and activities have been of the long-recognized curb-stone and brass-rail caliber—both groups often innocent pawns in the hands of those entirely outside the ranks of labor.

No sensible individual enjoys strife, or seeks it. Most of us long for the elysian fields in all things, however unattainable. But among thinking human beings there is no royal road to peace, no ancient or modern gadget to turn and thus produce the miracle, no individual to say "Peace"—and there is peace. Otherwise, and there would not have been Republicans and Democrats, Catholics and Protestants, Presbyterians and Baptists, democracies and monarchies, the thousand-and-one secret societies—perhaps not even a baseball club.

HUMAN EQUATION THE SAME

It might be admitted for argument that labor more directly affects the economic life of the nation than any of the above-mentioned "feuds" to which latter we have become accustomed from long acquaintanceship. But the human equation remains the same and the fundamental rights of the contending parties still exist. One would be considered slightly off balance who attempted through methods of high pressure publicity, propaganda or governmental interference to bring together the contending political, religious and other divisions among the people, notwithstanding the sporadic but futile moves in that direction made by misguided individuals in the past. Most people realize that true success in that direction comes only through the process of education and growth, and not through dictation or demand. And it is safe to say that large numbers of the "rank and file" in all these political and religious organizations couldn't tell what the shooting is about if placed on the witness stand—however cynical such a statement may appear.

However, there are a sufficient number in these organizations who are competent and can give reasons satisfactory to themselves for the faith that is within them, and who are willing to say

New York's Mayor LaGuardia Asks Reduction of High Salaries

Mayor LaGuardia has offered to cut 10 per cent from his own salary if he can get other city servants to make a similar cut.

"My plan," he says, "would be to reduce all employees getting \$5000 by 5 per cent, and those getting higher salaries, including myself, by 10 per cent. Any constitutional question could be easily met by simply assigning to the city 10 per cent of that portion of the salary paid by the city. An assignment would have an even greater effect and force than a mere waiver."

The mayor has sent this to all of the better-paid servants of the city, including those, like judges, whose salaries are protected by constitutional provisions.

"No" to an oft-times blatant majority, even though it brings on or continues strife—and the utterance of that word frequently requires the highest degree of courage, while at the same time eventually demonstrating the truth of the saying that an eagle will settle on the back of a sheep but will not make the second attempt on the hind leg of a mule.

THE HEALING PROCESS OF TIME

In the present conferences between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. representatives there should be no disappointment if results are not attained. The healing process of time was interrupted by the somewhat spectacular move which inaugurated the meetings. Lasting peace is not attained in that manner, and history is strewn with "scraps of paper" signed under such circumstances. The strictly political element thrusts itself into view, along with the not impartial performances of those in political power when dealing with the whole subject. The proponent of such a conference, let the proponent be of higher or lower prominence, has everything to gain and nothing to lose in material values. Essays upon the desirability and "demand" for harmonious relations are superfluous, and mean nothing except the expression of the opinion of the author. But the terms of peace and the manner in which they are secured are of incalculable moment to those who are directly involved.

There is at least ground for broad suspicion that all was not well within the ranks of the C.I.O. and that outside aid would be most acceptable. Indeed there is now an open split in one of its principal units; it has lost others en masse. "Physician, heal thyself," might well be suggested to it. Further, if the A.F.L. made a tactical error (which many believe it did) when it made its original "purge" by expelling several organizations, it was only somewhat premature in pursuing the course which the President of the United States is said to have attempted within his own party among those who disagreed with his policies—but with this difference, that the latter proved somewhat disastrous when the "rank and file" spoke in the following election, while the A.F.L., "controlled by a few leaders," has continued its numerical growth following its "purge."

PROCEEDINGS SHOULD BE WATCHED

The untimely proposal of the bombastic Lewis at the opening meeting of the conferees at the White House, the "off again, on again" action of Daniel Tobin (maybe he wanted to be sure, before again talking out of turn, that Charles P. Howard had actually passed on), the reported handiwork of Madame Perkins in the move for the conference, the National Labor Relations Board's evidences of partiality toward one of the parties to the conference, and, above all, the vital individual interest of every member within the ranks of the A.F.L.—all demand that the latter carefully watch the present proceedings, and that they be not swayed by the high pressure propaganda for "peace," the misleading headlines, the sly wording of news articles, and mere individual opinion of certain columnists who have nominated themselves as advisers and critics of the labor movement and its officials.

And finally, one need not rate anywhere near the son of a prophet to discern as the next move of the "rank and file" a speeding up, in the near future, of the ballyhoo for arbitration of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. controversy, and with the arbitrator already hand-picked by the propagandists for such a move. Such a "solution" should be immediately refused, no matter from what source it is proffered. An organization worthy of the name does not arbitrate its right to existence nor its fundamental principles. And if a mere outsider might offer unsought advice (which now seems the popular thing) the C.I.O. should be the first to refuse—unless they are willing to admit they are slipping.

Status of Labor Bills Now Before Legislature

Progress in the movement of legislation sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor was reported this week by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary and legislative agent for the State Federation of Labor.

The status on measures referred to is as of March 28, as changes may take place before this appears in print.

The important A. B. 373, amending Section 921 of the State Labor Code, which will permit union shop contracts, was passed in the Assembly last week and is now before the Senate Committee on Labor and Capital, with good prospects of approval in the upper house. Assembly Bill 1207, relating to the same subject, was tabled in committee.

The proposed state Norris-LaGuardia Act, limiting the right of trial courts to grant injunction against peaceful boycotts and picketing, is before the Assembly, having been brought out of committee without recommendation, as covered by A. B. 231. A. B. 158, covering same subject, was filed.

S. B. 1236, the proposed California Labor Relations Act, patterned after the Wagner Act and including amendments thereto as sponsored by the A.F.L., which was introduced by Senator Seawell since the constitutional recess of the Legislature, has not yet been reported, but the attitude of both the upper and lower bodies toward it is regarded as favorable.

S. B. 250 and A. B. 938, amending the workmen's compensation laws, were heard by committees in both houses this week, but no report is available. First hearing on A. B. 126, improving the unemployment insurance laws, was also held this week.

Senate Bill 115, setting up a policy for the Department of Industrial Relations, and regarded as an important progressive step in labor legislation, which passed the Senate last week, has been passed out of the Assembly committee and is awaiting action in the Assembly.

Various bills relating to the right to picket have been heard by the Assembly committee, with the result that the matter is now before the Assembly as represented by A. B. 104, as amended, a companion to A. B. 105.

A. B. 1097, providing for the establishing of a bureau of electrical inspection, and A. B. 1098, providing for electrical inspectors for the Accident

Commission, were considered by the Assembly Committee on Governmental Efficiency and Economy, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means because they involve expenditures.

A. B. 1570, a companion to S. B. 751, covering voluntary apprenticeship, has been passed by the Assembly and sent to the Senate. A. B. 433, relating to spotters, is out of committee and awaiting action.

Following are measures on which future dates have been definitely announced: A. B. 1248, minimum wage for women—April 3; A. B. 1017, prevailing wage on public works—April 5; A. B. 1046, printers' prevailing wage—April 5; A. B. 957, window washers' safety—April 17.

All other bills included in the official pamphlet are either still in committee, have been heard and not reported on, or are awaiting action.

The Federation is also interesting itself in and working in behalf of various other bills in which individual groups or unions are interested.

The Tide Is Turning

Bellingham, Wash., Local No. 2667, Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, won by a large majority over the C.I.O. affiliate in the election held under the auspices of the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative for the employees of the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mills. The election was held at the court house. Out of a total of 1015 employees who cast their ballots, 538 voted for the A.F.L. union and 477 for the C.I.O. union.

Disillusioned With C.I.O.

The American Federation of Labor announced at Washington on Monday last it had received overtures from twelve C.I.O. office workers' locals which were "disillusioned with the C.I.O." and wanted to be in the A.F.L. Frank Weikel, president of the International Council of Office Workers (A.F.L.), said "every opportunity will be extended to these dissatisfied organizations to enter the American Federation of Labor."

Warehousemen Vote for A.F.L.

Warehouse workers employed by the Union Premier Food Stores in Philadelphia voted two to one in favor of the A.F.L. in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board to choose a collective bargaining representative. The vote was 45 for the A.F.L.'s Storage Warehouse Employees' Union, Local 18571, to 24 for the C.I.O. union.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

Employees of the Carlisle (Pa.) Shoe Company rolled up more than a two to one victory for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as their sole bargaining agent, against the United Shoe Workers, C.I.O. affiliate.

The A.F.L. union polled 377 votes, while the C.I.O. group registered only 172.

The election was conducted by representatives of the National Labor Relations Board, following two weeks of striking and picketing.

Campaign Started for Salary Standardization

Separate committees from the San Francisco Labor Council, the Building Trades Council and other organizations will be appointed this week to work with the Citizens' Committee for Salary Standardization, according to plans made at the first salary standardization convention held in the Labor Temple Auditorium last Saturday night.

Each council will appoint a publicity, radio and speakers' committee to draft a campaign outline for labor's participation in the standardization fight.

Funds for the campaign will be raised by city employees directly affected by standardization, delegates to the convention were told by Vid Larsen, secretary of the Citizens' Committee.

Committees from each council will submit their campaign needs in the way of radio programs, literature and speakers. Allowances for these activities will then be made in the general budget of the Citizens' Committee.

Acting as chairman of the meeting, John F. Shelley, president of the Labor Council, told delegates that the standardization campaign was a fight to preserve labor's wage scales.

"Down-town employers' groups, the same crowd that turned proposition No. 1 loose on us, are behind the referendum to defeat this ordinance," Shelley said. "This crowd believes that if it defeats the standardization ordinance it can knock down the price of labor in San Francisco."

Speaking as chairman of the Citizens' Committee, Alexander Watchman, president of the Building Trades Council, said:

"Organized labor is going to stand together against the down-town groups, as it always has. If we stand our ground now we will save ourselves a hard, desperate fight later on. Our job is to get the labor vote out in favor of standardization, and we've proved before that we can show our strength at the polls."

Anti-Coercion Bill

An anti-coercion bill, which would give freedom to each teacher to join any organization of his choosing, has been sponsored by the California Federation of Teachers and introduced into the State Legislature. The chairman of the Committee on Education of the California Assembly is Ralph Dill, a member of the Los Angeles local of the American Federation of Teachers.

The bill would prevent administrators from exerting pressure on teachers to join organizations favored by the supervisors.

Another bill introduced with union backing would set up a free employment bureau for public school teachers in every county of California except those appointing teachers upon the basis of competitive examinations.

A third union bill would prohibit investigations into the religious, political, economic or other affiliations or beliefs of applicant teachers. A measure giving tenure to teachers in state colleges and universities, and another entitling teachers to one hundred days' sick leave in each school year, ten days of which shall be cumulative to a total of fifty days over a period of given years, have also been introduced.

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Peace Formula of A.F.L. Given in Brief Summary

(By A.F.L. News Service)

Peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the C.I.O. were resumed on March 24 when the joint conference committee appointed at the request of President Roosevelt held its seventh meeting in the Department of Labor building in Washington.

The conference committee now has under consideration the six-point peace proposal submitted by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, a summary of which follows:

"1.—The unions which originally left the A.F.L. to form the C.I.O. would not apply for readmission or be readmitted until all matters affecting the newly organized C.I.O. unions are adjusted, so that the interests of all would be cared for concurrently.

"2.—A joint conference committee, equally representative of the A.F.L. and the C.I.O., would be established to work out mutually acceptable settlements of each of the jurisdictional conflicts between the new and dual C.I.O. unions and existing A.F.L. organizations.

"3.—When all these conflicts have been adjusted the membership of the new C.I.O. unions would be admitted into the A.F.L. at the same time as the original unions that seceded from the A.F.L.

"4.—If all other matters were settled the A.F.L. committee would consider recommending amendment of the A.F.L. constitution to provide that the executive council of the A.F.L. could suspend an affiliated national or international union or revoke its charter only on direct authority of a convention of the A.F.L.

"5.—A special convention of the A.F.L. would be held within a reasonable time (sixty to ninety days) after all matters were adjusted and all organizations would be entitled to representation with the rights and privileges of other A.F.L. unions.

"6.—The A.F.L. would agree to specify certain industries where the industrial form of organization would apply."

This formula was proposed by the A.F.L. committee in the sincere belief that it offers the only fair and practical solution of the entire controversy.

The question was raised at the conferences in New York as to whether the American Federation of Labor would be willing to readmit the original seceding unions with charters covering the jurisdictions in which they now operate.

It was pointed out that some of these unions have broadened the fields in which they formerly functioned. Accordingly, President William Green agreed to call a special session of the American Federation of Labor's executive council in Washington to decide this new issue.

The Peace Committee representing the American Federation of Labor in the joint conferences is composed of Vice-Presidents Harry C. Bates, Matthew Woll, T. A. Rickert and Daniel J. Tobin. The C.I.O. committee includes John L. Lewis, Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman.

Both sides met for the first time with President Roosevelt in the White House on March 7. It was at this meeting that the C.I.O. committee submitted a proposal which was flatly rejected by the A.F.L. committee. The reasons for this rejection have been explained in a statement by the committee.

The second meeting was held in the Department of Labor building, March 8, after which the con-

ference recessed until March 10, when it reconvened in the Hotel Biltmore, New York City. Four meetings in all were held there and at the conclusion of the March 14 session, it was agreed to adjourn until March 24.

GOLD PRODUCTION INCREASED

California mines produced 119,882 fine ounces of gold in 1938. This is the largest yield in fine ounces since 1862, and the highest annual gold value since 1861.

VISITING MOTORISTS

Automobiles from other states entered California last year at the average rate of 1183 per day, bringing an estimated total of 1,196,000 visitors, reports the California State Automobile Association.

"INSIDE NAZI GERMANY"

The man reputed to have made the most graphic motion picture record of recent nazi events in Germany, Julien Bryan, ace newsreel photographer, will tell of his first-hand experiences Thursday, April 6, at 8:30 p. m., in the Veterans' Auditorium, under the auspices of the Town Hall. His lecture will be illustrated by five reels of his motion picture, "Inside Nazi Germany." This history-making film is neither pro nor con in opinion, but is a record of a country undergoing a tremendous change. Reservations may be made at Town Hall headquarters, Clift Hotel, Prospect 4700. Tickets are 40 cents and up.

Ickes Demands Rapid Action on Program of P.W.A. Building Projects

Administrator Harold L. Ickes has directed his seven regional directors to make every effort to speed the Public Works Administration construction program as an aid to business recovery.

Ickes told the directors, summoned to Washington for a two-day conference, that he especially wants rapid action in placing orders with heavy construction industries. The directors came from New York, Chicago, Atlanta, Omaha, Fort Worth, San Francisco and Portland, Ore.

They reported 5573 non-federal projects, representing total construction costs of \$1,400,000,000, under way from the 1938 P.W.A. program. In addition there is more than \$500,000,000 of projects still under construction from P.W.A. programs prior to 1938.

1938 Labor Record

Strikes declined 50 per cent and trade union membership increased to more than eight million during 1938, the Labor Department's monthly labor review said this week.

An article on "Industrial Relations in 1938" said unions in general abandoned as "inadvisable and unnecessary" the sit-down strike and that "an increasing number" of employers "began to accept the trade-union as an integral part of their management program, and to adjust their methods and policies accordingly."

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Union Label Hats for Uncle Sam's Soldiers

Whether history is to decree war or peace for the United States nobody knows, says "A.F.L. News"—but, whatever happens, thousands of privates in the United States army will do their duty under hats that carry the union label behind the sweatband.

This important news was received by the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor from Norwalk, Conn., where the American Hat Company has just received another government order for 25,000 army lids. The company has a signed contract with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union.

When the order for 25,000 has been completed that will make 55,000 union label army hats, according to Hugh J. Glover, organizer for the Hatters' Union.

LABOR TEMPLE DIRECTORS

In the list of directors of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association printed in connection with the story of the building of the annex to the Labor Temple, the names of John F. Shelley and John A. O'Connell were inadvertently omitted. The full list of these officials is as follows: John P. McLaughlin, president; Dan P. Haggerty, vice-president; William P. McCabe, secretary; John F. Shelley, John A. O'Connell, Milton S. Maxwell, Dan C. Murphy, Frank C. Smith and Sidney King.

SARATOGA FESTIVAL

Sunday, April 2, has been set for the annual Saratoga Blossom Festival. Blossom-time in the fertile Santa Clara Valley will be celebrated with an outdoor program of musical and other features. Many motorists travel to Saratoga each year for this event and for the attractive drives among blossoming orchards of the region.

AMPUTATIONS

It is estimated that there are approximately 35,000 men in the United States of America who have lost an arm or a leg in industrial accidents.

Wagner Act Hearings

The Senate labor committee has voted unanimously to begin hearings April 11 on controversial amendments to the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The American Federation of Labor has demanded consideration of the proposed amendments, while the C.I.O. has urged delay. The committee previously had agreed to several postponements to give A.F.L.-C.I.O. peace negotiators an opportunity to make progress.

Committee Chairman Elbert D. Thomas of Utah announced that Senator Robert F. Wagner, author of the act, will be the first witness.

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Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY

President San Francisco Typographical Union

A work of art arrived at headquarters this week. It is a 9x12 book printed in celebration of the formal opening and dedication of Chicago Typographical Union's School of Printing. It is profusely illustrated and carries articles by many people connected with the printing trades and members of the Typographical Union, among them being Floyd C. Parks of San Francisco, now director of the I.T.U. Bureau of Education.

The 37-year-old Scripps paper, the Spokane "Evening Press," suspended publication on March 18. Severance pay of from three to eight weeks was given employees, based on length of service.

The California Conference of Typographical Unions and the Allied Printing Trades Legislative Committee will convene next Sunday, April 2, at Santa Cruz. The Legislative Committee will meet at 11 a. m. and the Conference goes into session at 1:30 p. m. Both meetings will be held at the Palomar Hotel, on Pacific avenue.

While the wife of Guy Farnsworth, operator in the "Examiner" chapel, napped Monday evening a prune stone became lodged in the throat of their year-old son Gerald, and he was strangling when his mother discovered his predicament. Action by doctors in an attempt to revive him was of no avail. The sympathy of the membership goes out to Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth in their bereavement.

Carlo Dondero, 96, pioneer San Francisco printer, died at his home in Oakland Sunday. Mr. Dondero was one of the founders of "La Voce del Popolo," San Francisco Italian paper, and first came to this city in 1857. Funeral services were held Tuesday from Little Chapel of the Flowers, and interment was at Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

William E. Martin, "Shopping News" chapel, left Monday night for Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Martin's mother has been reported seriously ill, hence the occasion for the visit. He expects to be gone ten days unless his mother's condition proves more serious than first reports indicated.

The second meeting of the Chairmen's Forum will be held in the office of the union Thursday, April 6, at 7:30 p. m. Seventy-three per cent of chairmen notified attended the initial meeting, March 2.

After three weeks' session with an attack of influenza, Charles W. (Bill) Cody of the "Examiner" chapel last Friday was taken to San Francisco City and County Hospital in a completely

run-down condition. He can be located in Ward E, on the main floor. Bill is making application to enter the Union Printers' Home.

Increased interest has been shown by the wives and women relatives of members of the union in the formation of a Woman's Auxiliary to No. 21. Much has been accomplished at previous meetings, and another meeting is scheduled to be held at union headquarters on the evening of Tuesday, April 4, at 7:30 o'clock.

Call Bulletins—By "Hoot"

Joy and sorrow came to Bill Kenna and his wife last week. Twins were born to them, but one of the babies died. The other is getting along all right. While we sympathize with them in their loss we are happy with them in their blessing.

Luke Alvord was passing out the cigars last week. Luke celebrated another milestone in life's journey, but which one he refused to tell. However, may he see many more.

The Newell brothers, Jess and Roy, received word that their father is seriously ill in Portland.

The writer visited Charley Marshall last week. He is in the same old jovial mood, still pulling for the "\$30 a week" ham and eggs.

Now that the baseball season is at hand, passes will be in demand. Ernie Darr is practicing up for the fudge, and the "Rabbi" is trying to pick the winners in the various leagues.

The other day one of the boys told Luke Alvord someone wanted to see him at the information desk. Luke went out there and found a cousin he had not seen since 1889. He was visiting from Montana.

The writer had a pleasant surprise himself last Saturday, when his phone rang and a voice informed him it was a cousin from Chicago whom he had never seen before. Fancy coming all the way from Scotland to meet a relative, born in England, out here in California! Both are printers and had common ground for talk.

Golf News—By J. W. C.

With the weather just right for ducks, a nasty wind a-blowing, the rain pouring down, and when most sane people were sitting right next to the fireplace, eighteen faithful members of the U.P. G.A. of San Francisco turned out last Sunday and the bi-monthly golf tournament went off as scheduled. In spite of the inclement weather all but one of the players finished, and the scores were surprisingly good considering the handicaps the members were playing under. With visibility very poor and rain pelting down, all of the players were either soaked to the skin or were being pushed around by the wind that was whipping across the course, but they all stuck with it, and if last Sunday couldn't stop them nothing ever will.

Wallace Kibbee carried off medal honors for the day with a 78, followed by Ronald Cameron with an 81 in Class A; Joe Rooney won the net prize in Class B with an 86, and the gross prize went to Ed Ellis. In class C Percy Crebassa won the honors with a score of 101, and the gross score was won by Herb Drescher, with runner-up honors taken by Lawrence Ullo.

Runner-up prize-winners in Classes A and B

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for net and gross were: In Class A, Stright and Wifli; in Class B, Chaudet and Bud Griffin.

In a short meeting held at the conclusion of play, an open discussion was entered into by all members present, and it was decided that in all future tournaments of the Association a guest flight will also be added, with guests paying a 50-cent entry fee, prizes to be awarded if enough guests participate; but the guest cannot be a member of No. 21.

The next tournament was set for Sunday, April 23, at Sharp Park (this is the Sunday following the regular union meeting), and a cordial invitation is extended to all to be with us on the above date, when we hope that the weather man will be a little kinder in his treatment. Watch the Labor Clarion for further details, and for news concerning two outings that the Association is planning, one at La Rinconada near Los Gatos, and the other at Sleepy Hollow, in "Marvelous Marin."

In the finals of the Typographical Union flight in the city championship, played at Harding Park last Sunday, Gale Welchon of Crocker's upset Louie Henno of the "News" by a margin of 2 and 1.

Due to the conflict in dates it was impossible to cover the match, and the information on it has been meager, but Gale is proudly showing a swell cup to all of the boys to really prove that he is the champ of the Typos. To Gale and Louie, each and every member of the Association extends hearty congratulations for their fine golf in reaching the finals, and the sportsmanship that both are known for. Both of you are a credit to the Association.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Ed Lowe, "News" proofreader, was shocked almost beyond words to see a woman picketing Kress's Market street store and carrying a "Saturday Evening Post," its cover so arranged that the notorious anti-union magazine received display prominently alongside her picket badge. Angered that this picket should ask support from other unions and at the same time defiantly flaunt her own non-union reading matter, Lowe immediately communicated with President Holderby for the proper action.

A copy of the March 24 issue of "National Ham & Eggs," in the possession of Chairman Abbott, displays a letter from the Joint Executive Board of Organized Labor of Los Angeles and Vicinity, including Building Trades, Metal Trades, Allied Printing Trades and Central Labor Councils; and small wonder, for that letter is indorsement of Life Payments Retirement Association's proposed pension plan, with an offer to assist in making it law. It is signed by C. J. Haggerty, president, and J. W. Buzzell, secretary. Also displayed is an indorsement by Santa Clara County Central Labor Council, which bases its indorsement primarily on help from the pension people during the fight against No. 1 at the last state election.

The Daly City Tigers, mentioned in George Holland's softball notes last week, are partly identifiable, two of them being "Captain Kid" Brewster and "Blarneying Barney" O'Neill, fleet admirals of Stow Lake Yacht and Sailboat Club, which Mr. Holland erroneously reported had been quacked into oblivion by Donald Duck's armada. . . . The two old sea dogs offer to prove George is wrong by letting him sail one of their "yachts."

MOLASSES ROADS

Chemists in India have succeeded in converting molasses into a road-surfacing material, reports the California State Automobile Association.

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Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Apparently another political party is on the way in the M.T.D.U. in opposition to New York's control of that organization. In a recent referendum members of the M.T.D.U. voted to adopt new laws in which Munro Roberts engaged in preparing for a referendum vote. One law proposed to limit appeal cases to the executive council of the M.T.D.U., which is in conflict with I.T.U. law; another law authorizes the executive council of the M.T.D.U., when in their opinion an emergency exists, to levy a 50-cent assessment per member per month for one year. At the end of that time a referendum may be had on continuance of said assessment. Recently Chicago (letting "bygones be bygones," probably) voted in favor of entering the "sheltering fold" of the M.T.D.U. In 1936, by a vote of sixty-three in favor to twenty-three against, Los Angeles seceded from the M.T.D.U. In a referendum held March 21, 1939, Los Angeles voted fifty-one in favor to fifty against reaffiliation with the M.T.D.U. It may be Chicago is ambitious to be the controlling power in the M.T.D.U.

Regarding the Los Angeles "flop," Pat Maloney, in the "Citizen," calls it a "photo finish . . . stops a lot of mailers from coming to Los Angeles now that only M.T.D.U. cards will be accepted." Maloney's comment speaks for itself. Chicago will pay \$150 and Los Angeles about \$30 in dues per month to an organization that has an existence only by virtue of a federal court injunction. "Outlaw" and I.T.U. mailer unions are free from inter-cine warfare that exists in unions affiliated with the M.T.D.U. All benefits and protection received by mailers are derived from one international—the I.T.U.

Munro Roberts, then president of the M.T.D.U., in a 1938 campaign circular, stated that "a minor group, composed of foremen, controlled the New York union and sought to control the M.T.D.U." Roberts ought to know, for it was the "minor group" of the New York union that gave Roberts a majority of sixty-one votes over Weaver of Indianapolis for president of the M.T.D.U. Apparently not until the alleged "minor group" of the New York union indorsed Martin of Cleveland instead of Roberts as candidate for president of the M.T.D.U. did Roberts discover that an alleged "minor group" controlled the New York union and the M.T.D.U. As candidate for secretary-treasurer on the Martin ticket, New York indorsed Rand Anderson (incumbent), foreman of the "Herald-Tribune." President Du Bois of the St. Louis union, a friend of Roberts, is a foreman in a job plant. At a meeting of St. Louis union Roberts nominated himself as candidate for secretary-treasurer of the M.T.D.U. Thirteen unions indorsed Anderson, six indorsed Roberts (five necessary to go on ballot). Roberts defeated Anderson by 841 to 764 votes. During this campaign a "comradely" spirit developed between Roberts and President Giacola of Chicago. Both campaigned for a mailers' international. Following the defeat of that fantastic scheme they urged that all mailer unions affiliate with the M.T.D.U. For their own best interests and also to add further "color" to mailer politics, New York should secede from the M.T.D.U.

Third Vice-President Martin's "decision" in the case of Indianapolis Mailers "striking" the "Journal" lacks clarity and decision—to all appearances a case of simply "passing the buck."

Amateur Singer—When I sing I get tears in my eyes. What can I do to stop that? Singing Teacher—Try stuffing cotton in your ears.

Teacher on Dies Committee

Congressman Jerry Voorhis of California was appointed to a vacancy on the Dies Committee by Congressman Bankhead, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Voorhis is a member of the American Federation of Teachers. He opposed re-establishment of the Dies Committee on the grounds that its methods of investigation had been unfair and un-American.

Anti-Injunction Measure Reported Without Committee Recommendation

Without recommendation, the State Assembly Labor and Capital Committee has sent to the floor of the lower house the Cronin anti-injunction bill, forbidding the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. The measure has been before the Legislature for years.

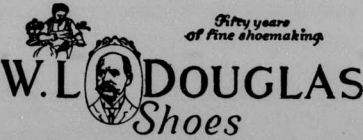
It regulates contempt proceedings and limits the liability of union officials in labor disputes.

Label Anniversary

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, calls attention to the fact that just thirty years ago, on April 2, 1909, the American Federation of Labor issued a charter to the Union Label Trades Department. Through the united action of all the affiliated unions of this department great progress has been made during these three decades.

"It is fitting," he says, "on this thirtieth anniversary of the Union Label Trades Department to renew our interest in union labels, shop cards and service buttons. With renewed effort all members of labor unions and their families should increase their demand for union label products and union services."

"The most appropriate ceremony that can be held on this occasion would be for every individual who is union-label-conscious and labor-union-minded to stand before a mirror, raise his right hand, and by himself take the union label pledge, 'I promise to patronize only those firms that display the union label, shop card and service button.'"


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Cooks' Union News

By C. W. PILGRIM

At the meeting of Cooks' Local 44 on Thursday, March 23, it was moved, seconded and carried that at the next meeting we shall take up the question of organization and the hours and wage schedule of the San Francisco tea rooms. The next meeting will be held Thursday, April 6, at 2:30 in the afternoon. All cooks who are interested should be present and air their opinions on what should be done in this matter.

Our secretary has been in communication with the Department of Employment Unemployed Reserves, seeking information on the matter of wages paid to workers sent out to jobs by this department, and has received a polite reply that the department does not furnish this kind of information, which means that it does furnish the bosses with cheap labor to the detriment of the organized workers. It is about time that the labor unions began to put pressure on the governor of this state so that this employment office personnel is either given a thorough overhauling or else abolished altogether. These so-called employment offices have been an eyesore to our unions long enough.

We have another letter from the Industrial Relations Department informing us that this department cannot do its work in a proper manner for the reason that it is undermanned because the politicians have not made a sufficient budget appropriation to pay the expenses of the necessary staff. This is another matter that requires action by the entire labor movement of California. Maybe someone in the office of the State Federation of Labor will happen to read this and take notice.

The writer was present as a delegate last Saturday night at a meeting in the Labor Temple called by the Citizens' Committee to hear the report on what has been done on behalf of the city employees affected by the standardization of their wage scale.

The high spot of the meeting was the speech of Elinor Kahn, whose forceful manner held the attention of her audience, especially when she drove home the point that labor must expose the fascist-minded members of this community who are always on the job with their monkey business trying to spike the efforts of the labor movement whenever the unions make an attempt to maintain the living standards of the workers of this fair state.

That the white collar workers have an efficient spokeswoman in the person of this young worker was evident by the attention that the delegates gave her and also by the applause which she received when she resumed her seat.

Don't forget: Keep your friends out of the Kress stores and be sure the goods you buy are not German or Japanese. Look for the union label.

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S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, Market 6304.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, March 24, 1939

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President John F. Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—Vice-President Palacios and Sergeant-at-Arms Kelly excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved with corrections.

Credentials—Cleaning and Press Shops Union No. 93, Charles Garry, Edward Maghakian and A. S. Ramsey; Building Service Employees No. 87, Herman Eimers vice Al Lorenzetti. Delegates seated. Ship Fitters No. 9, Elmer G. Baker vice A. H. Howard; Electrical Workers' Local No. B-202, Gerald L. Pickle, additional delegate, and Teamsters No. 85, Al Cameron vice Herman Kleist, delegates not present.

Communications—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. Congressman Welch, with reference to Hunters Point, if purchased by the government, would prove a great asset. Building Trades Council, with reference to salary standardization meeting Saturday night.

Referred to Executive Committee: Building Service Employees No. 14, request for strike sanction against place of Mrs. Stern, 2100 Jackson street. Complaint of Cleaning and Dye House Workers

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Becker Distributing Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
Beauty Shops at 133 Geary.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dial Radio Shop, 1955 Post.
Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.
F. M. Rowles' service stations at Tenth and Mission, Tenth and Bryant, Twelfth and Howard, Post and Larkin, Haight and Stanyan and San Jose and Alemany.
Forrester Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Golden State Bakery, 1840 Polk.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.
Haas Bros. Candy Stores.
Howard Automobile Company.
Italian-Swiss Colony (wines and brandies).
J. J. Newberry Co. Stores, 967 Market, 2664 Mission.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navlett Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.
Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Pig 'n' Whistle Candy Stores.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.
Riggs Optical Company, Flood Building.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
S. H. Kress Co. Stores, 939 Market, 2712 Mission.
Sherwin-Williams Paint Company.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of Hair Dressers and Cosmetologists' Union No. 148-A are unfair.

No. 7 against Bell chain stores. Waitresses' Union No. 48, donation of check for \$75 for Kress strikers. Donation of \$10 from Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089 to Westwood strikers. Garage Employees No. 665, complaint against Laher Spring and Wire Company. Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, complaint against Laher Spring and Wire Company, 276 Eleventh street. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A, complaint against Colonia Beauty Salon, 592 O'Farrell street. Bakery Wagon Drivers, new agreement.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee: Resolution supported by Sanitary Truck Drivers No. 350, against Senate Bill 1191. Retail Cigar and Liquor Clerks, favoring A. B. 1640 by Houser, prohibiting cigarette-vending machines, and A. B. 2500 by Garland, imposing a \$25 license fee for installing cigarette-vending machines. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A, favoring two cosmetologists' bills—Senate Bills Nos. 777 and 778, introduced by Senator Shelley.

Referred to Label Section: Circular letter from Furniture Workers No. 1988 of Sturgis, Mich.

Referred to Labor Clarion: Circular letter from Broom Makers' Union.

Report of Executive Committee—In the matter of complaint of Bakery and Confectionery Workers No. 24-A against MacFarlane's confectionery stores, located at 1181 Market, 5630 Geary boulevard and 2639 Mission street, same was discussed at length and your committee recommends that the Council declare its intention to place these stores on its "We Don't Patronize List." Two representatives of Department Store Employees No. 1100 appeared before the committee to explain the resolution of that organization calling upon the affiliated unions to levy an assessment on the unions of the Council immediately and for all funds possible; after a lengthy discussion, committee recommends that the executive members of the union be cited to appear before the executive committee at next Monday's meeting to explain the financial situation of the union and its inability to carry on its ordinary work. Brother Douglas of Street Railway Employees No. 1004 explained to the committee the new wage scale proposed to the Market Street Railway Company, and committee recommends its indorsement subject to the indorsement of the International Union, with the usual admonitions. Committee has learned with deep regret of the death of Brother James Hopkins, superintendent of the Ferry building and former president of the State Federation of Labor, and the secretary is requested to prepare a resolution in memory of the departed.

Reports of Unions—Lodge No. 1327, Machine Operators, called a strike at the Pacific Can Company; have brought about a settlement; thanked all who assisted. Carmen No. 518 has indorsed the Ham and Egg program; has been successful in getting full compensation for an injured member. Department Store Employees No. 1100 still on strike at Kress and Newberry stores; have rejected

basis of a settlement offered by the firms; announced meeting to be held at 25 Taylor street next Wednesday, asking unions to send representatives. Milk Drivers requested a demand for delivery of milk by union drivers and request that milk be in glass containers. Bakery Drivers No. 484 donated \$200 to Kress-Newberry strikers. Metal Polishers No. 128 request all to purchase union-made stoves; refrain from buying Gaffers-Sattler and O'Keefe-Merritt stoves, which are unfair; thank Council for assistance. Office Employees No. 21320 reported inability to complete contractual relations with employers by reason of opposition of C.I.O.; were successful in having Hiram Walker Company agree to negotiate with the union; reported that the New York local left the C.I.O. and returned to the American Federation of Labor; will dance April 8 at California Women's Club. Hairdressers and Cosmetologists No. 148-A request assistance in having legislation enacted which will help their organization. Culinary Workers protest activity of State Free Employment Agency in soliciting employers, filling jobs, which properly belong to the culinary unions; will refrain from picketing hotels in agreement with Local 200; protest move of Building Service Employees' Local 200 in enlarging jurisdiction to restaurants. Building Service Employees will make every effort to settle jurisdiction dispute peacefully with hotel and restaurant employers. Nurses No. 19923 have not had any response as yet from Treasure Island on employment of nurses from their organization.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee (Correction)—The report of this committee for March 14 follows: "Jewelry Workers No. 36 requested the Labor Council to assist them in defeating Assembly Bill 2763, introduced by Assemblyman Johnson. Committee recommends that Council oppose this bill. Professional Embalmers, represented by Brother Collins, requested the committee to oppose Assembly Bill 1427, entitled 'An act authorizing the establishment and maintenance of mortuaries by counties and cities,' introduced by Senator Poulson. Committee recommends that it be opposed. Committee recommends Council oppose Assembly Bill 1072, by Assemblymen Burns and Sawallisch, licensing embalmers without more than two years' practice, as requested by the union. Delegate Clarence King presented a number of bills which have received the scrutiny and attention of a great number of officials and delegates of the Musicians' Union in this state and are highly commended as beneficial to their craft. Committee recommends that the legislative agent of this Council at Sacramento give his support to those bills and assistance securing their passage. Report concurred in."

Report of Law and Legislative Committee (for March 21, 1939)—Delegate May of Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90 appeared before the committee and requested the indorsement of four bills pending before the State Legislature, and explained their purport to the committee, to wit: A. B. 253, by Mr. Reaves; A. B. 397, by Mr. Reaves; A. B. 2417, by Mr. Collins, and A. B. 2384, by Mr. Collins. Committee recommends that the said four bills be indorsed by the Labor Council and that the legislative agent of this Council assist in working for the passage of said bills. Committee considered two statements submitted to all central bodies of the American Federation of Labor and all bodies interested in its legislation, which ex-

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plain proposed amendment to the Social Security Act, and which is recommended by the American Federation of Labor at Washington. Your committee believes that the proposed amendments, if adopted by the Congress, would prove of benefit to organized labor. Committee recommends that our representative in Congress be advised to get in touch with the Council's representative at Washington and secure advice. Brother Ahern of Bottlers' No. 293 came before the committee and requested that the Council indorse a resolution presented by his union. This resolution calls attention to the fact that Assembly Bill 88 seeks to increase the tax on beer, each barrel of beer sold, by the sum of \$1.52, which, added to the present \$5 tax charged by the federal government, will increase the cost of beer for every consumer. All unions in the beverage trade are opposed to this increased taxation. Committee recommends that the San Francisco Labor Council do all it can to defeat Assembly Bill 88, which provides for this taxation.

In Memoriam—The Labor Council adopted resolution in honor of the memory of James E. Hopkins, representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters in the great labor bodies and boards of officers of the California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco Labor Council and their various subordinate boards of officers and committees year after year during the last thirty-nine years of labor. Resolution is as follows:

Resolution—In Memoriam James E. Hopkins: Whereas, James E. Hopkins, charter member of Teamsters' Union Local No. 85, and for thirty-nine years a notable character and leader in the San Francisco organized labor movement, has ceased his labors and been laid to his final rest; and

Whereas, All of labor has lost one of its noteworthy men, a man of integrity and reliable, a man of his word, and who could be depended on, one who year after year plodded and worked for the success of labor and all who teamed and delved. His was a useful life and he shared their toil and honor; that was his daily fare and expectation; and

Whereas, Labor is honored in the lives and labors of such men and has the right to claim a part of the greater intelligence guiding it towards a better future and end devoutly desired and wished for at times like these, when the passing of our stalwarts in the labor movement reminds us of what we shall have to do to make a better world we want to see; therefore be

Resolved, That we honor the memory of James E. Hopkins, the representative of the Brotherhood of Teamsters in the great labor bodies and boards of officers of the California State Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Teamsters, San Francisco Labor Council and their various subordinate boards of officers and committees, year after year during the last thirty-nine years of labor.

Adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council. Council stood in silence one minute and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Delegate James E. Hopkins.

Receipts, \$650; disbursements, \$216.39.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.



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TEN MILLIONS FOR FOREST ROADS

A total of \$10,000,000 recently was apportioned among the states by the federal government for construction of forest roads and trails, reports the California State Automobile Association.

EVENING SCHOOL FORUMS

Evening school forums in six adult centers throughout the city will be closed during Easter vacation, April 3 to 7, according to an announcement by Robert F. Gray, deputy superintendent of public schools. Programs for the following week are being prepared in observance of Pan-American Day at the Golden Gate International Exposition, scheduled for April 14. Establishment of the Marina Adult Forum at Marina Junior High School marks the most recent extension of public school forums.

EXAMINATIONS FOR INSPECTOR

State examinations for junior fruit and vegetable certification inspector will be given throughout California during the last week of April, Louis J. Kroeger, executive officer of the State Personnel Board, announced this week. A crew of examiners will review applications and give the tests in San Francisco, Salinas, Santa Maria, Los Angeles, Bakersfield and Fresno. The exact time and place for filing applications in each town will be announced locally at a later date. Application forms can be obtained in advance by writing to the branch offices of the State Personnel Board at Room 401, State Building, Los Angeles, and Room 108, State Building, San Francisco, or at the headquarters office, 1025 P street, Sacramento. Applications should not be returned to the Personnel Board, but must be filed in person at the time and place of the examination.

New Method of Computation for State Unemployment Compensation

Under California's new law for filing unemployment compensation claims, which became effective January 30, anyone who has worked in subject employment for the period of one year, and who has earned a minimum of \$156, may draw benefits.

A graduated scale up to earnings of \$1500 for the entire year is contained in the new law, and earnings of this amount entitle the claimant to maximum benefits of \$300.

The law also sets the weekly amount by computing the amount of wages in the highest quarter. Weekly payments are from \$7 to \$15, depending on earnings in the highest quarter.

Under California's old law it was necessary to earn \$156 in two calendar quarters to receive any benefits, and to have earned \$3120 in two years to receive maximum benefits of \$300. Now, however, computations are on a one year base, or the "first four out of the last five calendar quarters."

Appeal to Organized Labor

The Broom Makers are fighting for their very existence as a union organization because of the unscrupulous methods used by non-union broom factories which thrive on low wages and unfair working conditions, which enable them to undersell union manufacturers who pay living wages and grant fair conditions of employment.

There are a number of non-union manufacturers in your state who will not employ union workers or use the label, claiming there is no demand for union label goods of any kind. You and your organization can help us prove to them that there is a demand for union label goods, and especially brooms, by refusing to spend your union-earned wages for anything that does not bear the union label.

May we urge you as a member of organized labor to insist that your dealer carry only union label brooms. Look over the broom you have in your home, see if it bears the union label, and be sure the next broom you buy is union-made.

Remember, success for one helps for success for all unions. Co-operate with your brother workers in the broom industry by demanding the union label on all brooms and whisk brooms. Every time you buy goods with the label you strike a blow at unfair manufacturers, sweatshops and prison workshops. You help wipe out the products made by non-union people—people who are working against you.

International Broom and Whisk Makers' Union.

(Signed) ED. PRINGLE,
General Secretary-Treasurer.

CHINESE LEARN ABOUT LABOR LAWS

In the report of George G. Kidwell, director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, for March, he says: "The Chinese Chamber of Commerce arranged for a meeting of its member employers at which it was agreed that the Division (of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement) would prepare for all Chinese employers a digest of the labor laws, which is to be translated into Chinese. When translated this digest will be distributed to all Chinese employers and will be given wide publicity in all Chinese papers. In the meantime the Chinese Chamber of Commerce promises full co-operation and for the first time in the history of Chinese factories they are shut down in the evenings and labor laws are being put into operation."

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The People's Government

By DAVID L. FOUTZ

Lobbying is taboo with Governor Olson.

In his inaugural address the governor spoke of lobbying in general as follows: "Let me assure all business men and business organizations that in their transactions with the state they need neither political pull nor political lobbyists in order to obtain a fair hearing, and a fair and a square deal under the law. Legitimate business, concerned only in honest, intelligent enactment, and honest and efficient administration of law, may only injure its own cause before the people and with this administration by employing professional lobbyists to represent it in its dealings with the state."

When the governor made that statement he meant just that, and he also meant that departments of state government also must not lobby. Last week, when informed by several members of the Senate that employees of state departments and several department heads had been lobbying for certain bills, the governor issued the following statement:

"The practice heretofore followed by some departments and agencies of the state government of having their administrative officers or employees engage in lobbying with members of the Legislature for or against measures involving matters of policy is one that will be consistently opposed by this administration.

"I am issuing directions to all department heads to hold themselves and their chiefs of divisions and technical employees in readiness for furnishing any information requested of them by either branch of the Legislature or by any of its committees or members, but that they must not take it upon themselves to engage in lobbying for or against measures before the Legislature.

"This rule should apply to all state commissions, including the Railroad Commission, concerning which complaints are being made that its traffic experts are engaged in voluntarily appearing before committees in opposition to measures relating to transportation rates and charges, instead of confining their appearances before legislative committees to the furnishing of any information that they may be called upon to furnish.

"As to the position of the present administration on any subjects or measures that are being considered by the Legislature I will from time to time communicate the recommendation of the administration and give the reasons therefor when I deem it in keeping with the principles upon which this administration was elected by the people."

* * *

Lieutenant-Governor Ellis E. Patterson, in commenting on the recent Senate vote on a memorial to Congress to lift the arms embargo, said: "I am sorry that our State Senate refused to take definite steps to urge Congress to place an embargo on Japan. I am heartily in favor of boycotting all aggressor nations who are against democracy. We in America want peace, and must exercise our principles and beliefs so that aggressor nations cannot continue to wage undeclared wars on innocent peoples."

* * *

The Assembly committee reported Governor Olson's budget out on the floor with a "do pass" notation. The vote of the seventeen-member committee was unanimous, and not even a period or comma in the entire budget was changed. Administration leaders predict its passage without change.

* * *

Governor Olson set a precedent last week by

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calling an election in Westwood so that the men might have an opportunity to vote on whether or not they would return to work pending a National Labor Relations Board election. The plan was defeated after the organizers for the majority union urged the members to vote "No." However, the election was held peacefully, with C.I.O. and A.F.L. members sitting side by side at the voting booths supervising the balloting. The governor feels that much progress has been made in keeping the peace in Westwood, and that the friendly relations that now exist will continue until the National Labor Board finally calls the election to determine which of the two unions shall be recognized as the bargaining agent.

PARK ANNIVERSARY

Grand Canyon National Park has just celebrated its twentieth anniversary in the national park system, according to the California State Automobile Association. Since its establishment by act of Congress in 1919 more than three million persons have visited the park.

SECOND YEAR OF "SHINE" DRIVE

With an enlarged executive committee and the advent of spring, the Citizens' "City Beautiful" Committee launched the second year of the "Shine" campaign. All district improvement and merchants' associations are being contacted and urged to form standing district beautification committees to stimulate interest in cleaning and shining activities in their respective sections. "District response has been most gratifying, but much remains to be done in the way of store modernization, rehabilitation of buildings, home painting, tree planting and installation of illuminated house numbers. Let us resolve to continue the good work," declared Dr. Schmidt.

For Education Week

Plans are under way for the twentieth observance of Public Schools Week, April 24 to 28 inclusive, with the announcement of a city-wide committee of educators and civic leaders by James Leo Halley, general chairman in charge of the 1939 observance.

Mayor Angelo J. Rossi is honorary chairman, honorary vice-chairmen being Mrs. Joseph A. Garry, president Second District Parent-Teacher Association; C. Harold Caulfield, president Board of Education; Joseph P. Nourse, superintendent of schools, and Archibald J. Cloud, president San Francisco Junior College.

Joel H. Springer is chairman of the executive committee; Emil Wunner, treasurer; Charles R. Cooper, secretary; Charles Albert Adams, chairman advisory committee; Judge Elmer E. Robinson is chairman of civic organizations co-operative committee, and Judge Alden Ames chairman fraternal organizations co-operative committee.

Nylander Reinstated

Announcement was made in Washington last Saturday that Dr. Towne Nylander, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board at Los Angeles, who was suspended February 27 pending an investigation of newspaper accounts of an address he had made at Inglewood, had been reinstated by the board.

The Inglewood "News" quoted Nylander as saying: "When we go into a hearing the employer hasn't got a chance." Nylander contended what he had said was misinterpreted.

An inquiry by Lieutenant Commander James E. Brenner, United States Navy, retired, Stanford law professor, showed no cause for the suspension.

After the Inglewood "News" article had been placed in the "Congressional Record" by Representative Ford of California, Nylander made public a letter dated February 9 and addressed to the paper.

"Let me explain to you," he said, "just how a case is handled in a regional office, and I think you will see why it is that employers feel they haven't got a chance.

"When the complaint is served there isn't a scintilla of doubt as to the employer's guilt. This is as it should be, for we believe the employer should not be subjected to the inconvenience, expense and possible unwarranted disapproval of employees and public which the issuance of a complaint on insufficient evidence would involve."

LONG STRIKE IS ENDED

The strike at the Kesslers' Store in Atlanta, Ga., in effect for the past seventy-two weeks by the Retail Clerks' Union, was ended when State Labor Commissioner Ben T. Huie announced that a settlement had been effected. B. H. Whitehead, representing the Clerks' Union in Atlanta, expressed delight that the controversy had been adjusted at last.

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